THE STATE CAPITAL.

Opening of the Session of the Legislature.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES.

Important Special Message on the Financial Condition of the Metropolis.

THE FIRST BLOW AT ERIE.

Memorial of Comptroller Green Asking for an Immediate Appropriation of Money.

THE BOSS CONSPICUOUS BY HIS ABSENCE

Appearance of Contestants from New York-Caucus of the Republican Senators-Prospect of a Lively Row-A Plot to Frevent Reform Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1872. The lawmakers may be said to have fairly entered upon the duties of the session. The Custom House ioney has done its duty, and the officials who ed the hotels and the ballways and lobbies of he Capitol are departing for their homes. The erats are coming in by degrees, but none of them showing any overflow of good spirits. Assemblyman Healy, of the First district, has arrived in almost as grand style as Jim Fisk, Jr., for he has brought with him his own physician, Dr. Shine. The ling between the Fentonites and Conklumites has grown decidedly more bitter since last night. canal and railroad rings are nursing their wrath, and will undoubtedly make as much trouble for the victors as they possibly can. They decided to-day to accept no leading places on any of the important committees; and it is positively asserted that on measures not strictly confided to party they will vote with the democrats to defeat the Couklingites-or rather they will try to induce the democrats to vote with them. From this it may be

SOME HEAVY LORSVING will be done in matters of local or minor interest.

The canaliers are fearfully depressed; they feel their power and profit slipping away from them and they ntend to hold on to it by all means in their power. The railroad men are in a similar situation as iar as Erie is concerned, and they are determined to make a blow at the Hudson and Central at the same time that the reformers are crushing Eric. An attempt will be made to legalize the extra fare paid for drawing room and steeping cars on the Hudson and Central roads, and with the proprietor of these cars in the Senate it will necessitate heavy "working" to effect its defeat. An attempt is to be made, however-suggested, probably, by the Erie people-to bleed the Central road and help the boys to pay their board bills. Not alone to railtoad matters and annicipal reform projects will the excitement be confined.

THE NEW YORK CONTESTANDS are here supplied with any quantity of decements and prepared to make a bitter ugnt. Dunphy, from ad district, seemed quite happy until he taw his late opponent, Leask, walking along the hailway in the Delavan. Then Jimmy stroked his massive coatee, and said quietly to Hayes, of the Paird district, "I wonder what that rooster is a ioin' here. He can't contest my seat when I got soin here. He can't contest my seat when I got to 5,000 majority. Oh, I guess be was only up to the caucus." He contented himself with that thought and smiled again. Jeremiah O'bonovan Rossa appeared on the scene yesterday, and to his evident astonishment very few accomed to know that he was the man who had suffered so much for ireland as to induce him to run' against Tweed. He goes about very quietly and keeps his thoughts to himself. He intends, however, to make a stir, as he waited on Lieutenant Governor Beach and had an interview with him. So There came to the Beach a poor exile of Erle.

Governor Beach and had an interview with him. So
There came to the Beach a poor exile of Erin,
and he notified the aloressia Beach that he (O'Donowan) intenued to present a memorial against the
atmission of Tweed. Many who migrat be supposed to know doubt whether steps will be
taken to oust Tweed. The memorial may
be accepted, referred and allowed to die out, as
several very honorable men, it is reported, would
not dare to make a move against Tweed. How
this may be time will tell.

THE VENERABLE SAMMY

this may be time will tell.

THE VENERABLE SAMMY
aid not attend the democratic caucus last night.
This was regarded as peculiar, since he was close at
hand, and the democrate determined to flud now

obliged to hold the Sible with Tom Fields. The peculiarity of the position made both men, and instead all who knew them, smile involuntarity.

The organization of the House being completed with the election of Speaker and Clerk, as directed by the cancula of last night, Mr. Smith—Speaker elect—was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Husted and Jacobs. When he was dectared elected the crowns in the galleries cheered and stamped as they did last night. He ascended the throne and at once gave the schoolboys who had chosen him aboutter a lesson as to what they should do and how they should do it. He was for economy and complete reform.

how they should do it. He was for economy and complete reform.

EFFECT OF THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

That seemed to be agreeable enough, but when an made out the list of officers authorized by the statute and stated that he intended to comply strictly with the statute and have no officers, attendants or attaches of any kind not so authorized or not absolutely necessary, then takere was consternation among the crowns of loaders and parasites who have in

ministers. Their hopes of place and profit are gone, and many of them have been here canvassing for a week to 'win' some position.

When the Speaker stated that he would have no recess and no adjournment, but keep the work going along continuously, there was

AURMURING GROWL.

from the old members. "Oh!" said one, "he takks that way because he is right here at home and don't want to get away."

Now if he carries out his intention as to appointments it is evident that he will be in not water all the session, and if he does not the idea of reform must be abundoned. His address, taken as a whole, was very strong, but was given in a style too much like a sermon or a prayer, and at several points he but on a scowl such as he can put on with effect, and if he would only swing his head a little more while his lower jaw protruded one might tancy him a handsome old b'hoy, saying, "Pfn a goin' to do this here thing, an' what r'ye goin' to do about it?"

When the Speaker had concluded, the protests of Ncanahon against Frear were presented, the dist by John A. Foley and the others by Colone Rush C. Hawkins. The latter gentleman is evidently trying to rush himself and become the recognized leader or spouter for the New York republicans, but as yet the is what the New York topy would call "very liest."

resh."

THE CASE OF TOM NILDE.

File had aroused the wrath of the Sait Sage and of the Baid Eagle by his speech of rast night, but to-day he capped the climax by presenting a memorial contesting the seat of Tom Fields. Fields reddened, binshed—Fields edded, Marable dictal. He rose and quetty asked if that was the purport of the paper. The Speaker dictal was the purport of the paper. The Speaker answered him sharply by saying, as he had not read the paper be could not say. This tickled the gallery gods and they applauded, but the Speaker did not ask for the reading. The title of the principal portion of the document was:

The People of the State of New York vs. Thomas C. Fields.

and was a copy of the proceeding on which the burly Thomas was inducted. No wonder he did not want to have it read. The several papers were laid aside, to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed.

Shortly before one o'clock the Governor's Message was reactived, and as soon as it was opened the crowds became frightened at its bulk, and the chamber and galleries were soon thinned out.

Of course it would not be quite the thing if the Assembly at the start of the session were to outnot the other House in point of piety, and so the proceedings in the Schale were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Clark, of this city, who, very jortunately for the over-pious members, made also instructions to't the Deity very short. nately for the over-plous members, I also instructions to the betty very a when the prayer was begin all senators, with the exception of alu and Tweed (who have not arrived yet), in their seats and densely thronged with a pectators and place hunters, who are in he expectation of getting songething to do that the

makes no provision for. The Lieutenant Go ernor swore the Sentitors in four at a time, and it is happened because of the arrangement of the seas that the four new Senators from New York—ffeman, O'Brien, Weismann and Benedict—were sworn together.

the four flew Senators from New York—Feman, O'Brien, Weismann and Benedict—were sworn together.

When Tweed's name was called there was a momentary tail in the nubbub of conversation what the people in the lobbies were keeping up regardless of consequences, and those who were en the outskirls of the crowd pressed and elbowed their way forward under the impression that the Boss was present and would respond to his name without a second invitation from the clierk. It is needless to state that the call for without his name without a second invitation from the clierk. It is needless to state that the call for without his name without a second invitation from the clierk. It is needless to state that the call for without his name without a second invitation from the clierk. It is needless to state that the call for without his continuation of the clierk. It is needless to state that the call for without his continuation of the clierk. It is needless to state that the call for without the front row, with the farme 4 stars of the clierk. It is needless to state that the call for the signiseers that through about to the right of the chamber.

THE LEBUTENANT GOVERNOUS LITTLE SPERCH was evidently an astonisher to the unso-phisticated, who were unable to "place" him at the last election. He spoke slowly, and seemed to take particular pains that every word should be distinctly heard in all parts of the lobby as well as within the charmed Senatorial circle reself. He was very emphatic when he declared that the slom which sweps out of political existence the men who had been found unfaithful to the public trust conferred upon them did not come too soon. However, while asserting that it was the duty of that "eloquent voice," the newspaper, "not to relapse into stlence" until the good work are did to relapse into stlence" until the good work are did to relapse into stlence until the good work are did to relapse into stlence until the good work are did to relapse into stlence until the good work that a new broom does not sweep c

a series of resolutions, the legitimate result of which will be that the assent to the amendment as given by the State before 1870 will stand good.

WAR ON ERIE.

Everybody has an idea who has given ear to the general talk here and elsewhere since the last election concerning the "Eric Ring" that the present managers of the road were determined this winter to go up in a balloon, and it seems quite lakely that the inflation of the balloon is to oegin right away, for Senator O'Brien made krie the object of his first motion in the Senate, shortly after the formal opening of the Chamber had taken place. The bull introduced by the Senator simply repeals chapter 278 of the Laws of 1868, as it was amended in 1869. It is needless to remind the readers of the Herald how Goodrich, of Kings, struggled last year to have a similar bill passed, and how futtle were his efforts and those of his colleagues. Yet who would have thought just year that it would fall to the lot this year of a democrat to initiate the fight against Erie this winter. Or course the bill has been introduced in good faith by O'Brien, and will pass, even though Senator Madden, a republicans, O'Brien will have the satisfaction of having made them toe the mark and show how much reliance is to be placed in their pledges or reform. The following is the bill as it was presented:—

O'BRIEN'S BILL.

An agt to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 278 of the Laws of E88, entitled "An act in etakion to the Frie, New York Central, Hodson River and Barlem Railway Companies," massed May 20, 1869, is bereby repealed.

SEC 2.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Another move on the old "enemies." works was made by Senator I ewis, who introduced a bilt to re-

Another move on the old "enemies" works was made by Senator f ewis, who introduced a bill to repeal the charter of Sunfalo, passed last winter. The effect of the repeal as the bill reads will simply be an indirect re-enactment of the charter of 1870 with which Bunjalonians who were not rampant which Buratonians who were not rampant ocrats of the "Ring" order always appeared

nator Benedict being somewhat out of practice Senator Benedict being somewhat out of practice in Albany legislating is not expected to know very much about what is what in the matter of introducing bills or what is due to the public, who are always anxious to know what its servants are doing berg.

Imagine a Schafor presenting a memorial to the senate in which the whole city of New York is interested to a painful degree, and then following the present doll up with a side whisper to some of the clerks to keep if away from the reporters. And this exactly what Sena or Benedict did to-day. The fact is, that Compiroller Green is so hard up just now that he finds it necessary to make an appeal to the Legislature to come to his aid even before the file we charter is made a thing of fact. This appeal, or memorial, he gave Mr. Henedict to present to the Senase, and, as I have already said, he did so. The following is the memorial:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE was increased during the vear 1820 in the sum of \$15,534,534,534 42; during the year 1870, \$25,643,598 29; during the year 1870, \$25,643,598 29; during the year 1871, \$15,656,562. The revecuse bonds and the Interest thereon amount to the sum of \$6,617,216.36, mature on the 18th 4sy of the present month, to provide for the payment of a countierable part of which immediate legislation is necessary. The already large amount of interest-bearing debt will unavoidably be increased by the settlement and payment of claims for arrears of indebtedness of various classes, and also by the carrying on of numerous works already authorized by the Legislatide and now in progress. The undersigned further respectfully represents that there appears to be no legislative authority to make the necessary appropriations of money for the first four months of the present year, and that any delay in making such provision will result in very grave embarrassents. Several contractors with the city, having large numbers of men in their employ, are embarrassed in the progress of their work by reason, among other things, of the omission on the part of city officers to take the necessary set, as to make the contracts strictly and technically conform to the terms of the law. In these cases, where the contracts are made in good faith and free from the suspicion of fraud, the undersigned would recommend such legislation as will enable the contractors to carry out their work and to province prompt payment therefor. Mone payment the contracts are made in good faith and free from the suspicion of fraud avairanced by several of the banks and manner committee of the city to pay the wages of laboring the progress of the city of the payment therefore, the open generoidly alvanced by several of the banks and the province of the city of New York are fully adequate to meet all its engagements and to carry on the important public works are payed to the payment of the city of New York are fully adequate to meet all its engagements and to carry on the importan

Appended to the memorial is the statement of the financial condition of the city and county on the 16th of December, which has already been published.

lished.
Comptroller Green, Deputy- Comptroller Storrs and Mr. Strahan are here to engineer the bill in special committee of the whole. Two New York Senators will present it.

The Question of the Standing Committees-Eric Affairs Likely to Cause a Split in the Republican Runks.
ALEANY, Jan. 2-11 P. M.

The republican members of the Senate held a caucus to-night on the question of the selection of their standing committees, which they have determined not to leave to Lieutenant Governor Beach. senator Woodin declared his determination not to serve as chairman of any committee, whereupon it was resolved to leave the selection of all the committees to that Senator, to report at an adjourned caucus, to be held to-morrow evening. It will then be determined whether the republican Senators will request the presiding officer to nominate the committees as agreed upon by them, or whether they will place Senator Woodin temporarily in the chair and leave to him, by resolution, the appointment of the committees.

It is already evident that a serious division will take place in the republican Senatorial ranks over the Eric Railroad question. The Senators who are interested in the present Ene ring already endeavor to make a point on the fact that the crusade against Eric has been intriated by a democrat, Senator O'Brieu. mittees to that Senator, to report at an adjourned

ites Soreheaded-A Plot to Obstruct Re-

form Legislation.
ALBANY, Jan. 2—Midnight. ALBANY, Jan., 2-Midnight.

The republican faction feud has already developed itself, and is certain to create much excitement and confusion on the floor of both Houses. When the committee was appointed to-day to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair, the Clerk of the last Assembly, who had the selection of the committee, named Husted, or West chester, and Jacobs, of Kings. This created great surprise on the floor, as the invariable custom made the selection of the rival candidate (Mr. Alvord) as one " the committee a matter of course. The late

cierk, Cornelias W. Armstrong, who is a capable and experienced officer, was supposed to have committed a pariamentary biunder. Upon inquiry, however, Mr. Alvord declares that he went to the Cierk's desk and made the personal request of him not to name him either upon the committee to conduct Speaker Smith to the chair, or on the committee to wait upon the Senate, that body having interiered in the organization of the House, adding that if named upon either committee he would take the floor and publicity refuse to serve. Out of personal regard to Mr. Alvord the Clerk acceded to his request.

It is rumored now that Husted, Bemis and Alvord design making a bitter fight against the Speaker on every possible ocasion on the floor, and it is said that this fend is specially designed in the interest of the looby and the rings, in order that in the missi of its excitement, and under its cloak, the reform measures of the season, both in regard to the canals, the railroads and the municipal rings may suffer defeat. The plot is well devised to obstruct all reform legislation this session. cters, Cornelius W. Armstrong, who is a capable

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEW YORK CITY

Special Message from the Governor - Report of David A. Wells on the Resources. Debts and Assets of the Metropolis.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1872.

TO THE LEGISLATURE:ter of great interest to the people of the State at large, and in some degree to the commercial world, its stocks and bonds being held for investment at home and abroad. In view of recent events I deemed it my duty to procure for you full information as to its liabilities and resources, and addressed a letter to the chairman of the State Board of Comnissioners for revision of the tax laws, the Hon. David A. Wells, who seemed to me specially fitted for the work, requesting him to investigate and report to me. In consequence of delay in his obtain-ing some of the facts, his report did not reach me until my annual message was in print. My letter to him and his reply are as follows:—

him and his reply are as follows:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1e71.

My Dean Sir.—The financial condition and of New York city are of interest as well to the people of the state at large as to its own citizens. It is important that the actual condition of our great metropois in reference to its indebtedness and its resources should be made known with accuracy; and I desire to communicate the facts to the Legislature and the people of the State in my next message, will you undertake to investigate the matter in my behalf? Yery truly yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Hon. DAVID A. WELLE, Chairman, &c.

New YORK, Dec. 25, 1871.

Six—In reaponse to your note of November 25, requesting me to investigate and report to you on the relation which exists onliwer the indebte sines of the city and county of New York and the resources available for the payment of such indebtedness, or the extent of the resources or property which may be fully regarded as constituting an adequate and inalenable security for the ultimate payment in principal and interest of such indebtedness, I have the honor to submit the following exhibit:—

following exhibit:— FUNDED DEET.

By report furnished on request by Hon. A. H. Green, Comptroller, it appears that he finded debt—bearing two, since we was a minimum of the city and county of New York, was on the rest—of the city and county of Sey. 371,998; and the assets of the mixing fund of the city and county -consisting of stocks and cesh—awaisable for the redemption of debt, were on the same day \$22,157,087; thus making the present net funded debt of the city and county of New York \$67,224,750,000; the redemption of the city and county of New York \$67,224,750,000; the city and county of New York \$67,224,750,000; the city and the city and county of New York \$67,224,750,000; the city and the city and the city and county of New York \$67,224,750,000; the city and the city and the city and county of New York \$67,224,750,000; the city and the city and cit

thus making the preset net funded debt of the city and county of New York 567,234,715.

The temporary or foating debt of the city and county of New York foating debt of the city and county of New York, consisting of bonds issued in anticipation of recipits from assessments, arrears of interest, State taxes, unpaid warrants and the like—was, on the 16th day of December, 181, 828,259,071 or deducting cash on hand—\$5,050,919 in the city and county treasury—\$21,228,152.

In asidition to the above, the Comptroller also reports claims aiready presented on unsettled accounts to an extinated aggregate of about \$5,090,000; wmoch last included would make the total ascertained debt and "cisims presented" of the city and county of New York, on the 16th of December, 1871, \$34,528,637.

No much the present aspect of the indeutedness of the city and county of New York. In respect to the future it is to be a county of New York in the property of the city and county of New York as above indicated, including an aggregate of assessment of the section of the reference of the region of as regarded.

debt of the city and county of New York as above indicated, including an agregate of assessment bonds issued in anticipation of tax receipts of \$14,500 500, is redeemable from the collection of assessments or arrears of taxes, and that a very considerable amount of these assessments and arrears is certain to be collected. And,

Second—that the city holds bonds and mortgages on account of sales of real estate to the amount of \$1,122,800 for proceeds of which when collected are applicable for an increase of the sinking fund held for the redemption of the funded debt.

count of sales of real estate to the amount of \$1,122,92 and increase of the sinking fund held for the redemption of the funded debt.

On the other hand, it is known that claims to a very considerable amount for services rendered and onderials furnished to the amount for services rendered and onderials furnished to the account of services rendered and onderials furnished to the account departments of the city and county presented, and that the carrying out a map public works as a service and that the carrying out and the public works as a service further additional expenditures.

But in estimating the amount of these prospective requirements for expenditure it should not be overlooked that the amount of claims against the city which are yet to be presented is not likely to be in excess of the arryans or assessments and taxes yet to be conceived and taxes yet to be conceived and taxes yet to be conceived and further, that the amount to be hereafter expended on account of public improvements cannot, with any regard for economy and moderation, ever prove disproportionate to the concurrent increase in the material resources of the city, arising from its certain and rapid increase in wealth, business and population.

So that making every allowance for contingencies, or any immediate advances on account of public improvements, the total present liabilities of New York city and county may be safely estimated as not in excess of one hundred millions of the city and county at present sustain to their assets and resources are not likely to be changed for the worse in the future; certainly not if the safeguards against corruption and extravagant expenditures suggested by recent experience are by the Legislature authorized and provided.

INFLORNCE OF PURILIC IMPROVEMENTS IN AUGSENNTING THE SOURCES OF MINIGIPAL REVENDE.

As bearing upon the question of future ununicipal Habilities, on account of expenditures incurred by reason of the construction of the creater for the expenditure will show that, so far from its having been

est of the cost of the Park, in less time than the Park was in the course of construction.

The maximum askin and RESOLIKORS.

The maximum askin and the source of the city and county, on account of indebtedess, having been thus estimated, we come next to the no less important nonlikers on the heasels and resources available for the payment of one the essets and resources available for the payment of the indebtedess, as the city and county of the rest and resources available for the payment of and one of the payment of and of the county of the city maximum and county of New York may have lawfully issued.

Any valuation of the public property of the city must from necessity be very indefinite, inastance as many of the items which would be included in any inventory—is the streets, sewers, lamps, public monuments and the like—are not succeptible of a money valuation; and if attached, would be practically of no benefit in the banks of a city creditor; but apart from these, it cannot be doubted that the value of the lands and buildings, wharfs, water, ferry and market rights in possession of the city and county, and which can be readily convertible in open market into a money equivalent, is in excess of every present municipal or county indebtedness.

The valuation of the public property of the city of New

readily convertible in open market into a money equivalent, is in excess of every present municipal or county indebted ness.

The valuation of the public property of the city of New York, given by the Mayor in an official communication to the Board of Supervisors August 16, 1871, was \$242.985,499.

In this valuation were comprised the following items:

Markets.

34,297.574

recently consecued by the reper state relative to taxation.

The conclusion, therefore, seems warranted that the value
of the real estate of the raty of New York, public and private, which may be tairly regarded as an available security
for the liquidation of city and county debts, cannot be less
than two thousand million of dollars, on which the present
octil, as above estimated, namely, \$100,000,000, would be
equivalent to a mortgare of five per cent.

In this estimate it will be observed that no account has
been taken of the valuation of the personal property owned
or held by citizens of the city or county of New York. The
amount of such property valued and assessed for the year
1841-72 was \$305,947,253. The investigations of the State
Commissioners lead, however, to the conclusion that this
amount does not represent to nauch as twenty per cent of the
real value of this description o, pr perty concentrated in the
city of New York; or, in other words, that the true value of
the cersonal property of New York city cannot be estimated
at less than afteen hundred millions. Much of this property.

posed on other property of a more (angible and accessible character.

It is also to be noted that if the new plan of assessing personal property, recommended by the state Board of Commissi nors, and excessing the state of the commission of the first of the legislature in the form of a definite code, is adopted-namely, of doing aday with the direct assessment of individuals for personal and account of the premises by their complete times the real representation of the premises by their occupied—the amount or equivalent of such property resizes of or assessment and tagation will be very greatly resize.

whole city for assessment purposes in estimated by experts to average about five per ceut per annum.

RELATION OF TAXATON TO POPULATION AND PROPERTY.

It is also interesting to note the relation which taxation sustains to opoulation and property in New York and some of the other leading cities of the country. The following data are derived from the most authentic sources:—

CITY OF NEW YORK.—Population 1870, 962,292; aggregate State, city, county and school taxes, 1870, 825, 463,565; apectal taxes, as estimated by officials, 26,060,000; total taxation, 282,463,565; taxation per capita, 825,66.

BOSTON.—Population 1870, 250,525; aggregate of all taxation, 1870, 89,666,421; taxation per capita, 856.

Chicaso.—Population 18, 259,677; total taxation, general and special, 1873, 89,256,333; traxation per capita, 856.

Chicaso.—Population 18, 259,977; total taxation, general and special, 1873, 89,256,333; traxation per capita, 856.

Hut as in the opinion of some experts the burdens of taxation in any community are properly represented by the relation which the aggregate of the annual levy of taxes sustains to the value of the property assessed, aftention is further assed to the following comparisons:—

In Loston and Philadelphia read estate is returned for Assessment at nearly its full marketable value. On this basis between the arealy its full marketable value. On this basis between the carry of the comparisons of the read property valuation, one to forty.

HULLADILLEHIA—Real estate valuation 1871, 840,000,00; aggregate taxation 1871, 89,025,781; ratio of taxation to real property valuation, one to forty.

Philladelphia real estate valuation 1871, 840,000,00; ratio of texation to real property, the ratio of aggregate taxation to real property valuation, one to firty four.

CINCINATI—Real estate valuation, as made anew for 1871, 812,472,85; aggregate taxation to real property, the ratio of aggregate taxation to real property the ratio of aggregate taxation to real property to the ratio of aggregate taxation to real pr

of the State of New York Relating to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes. To Hon. John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New York.

New York.

I have also received a letter, datel 29th December, 1871, from Hon. Andrew H. Greea, Comptroller of the city of New York, in which as says:—"Immediate legislation is essential for the maintenance of the credit of the city by the meeting of the obligations maturing early in January and to make provision for past claims which are due and which are of pressing importance, Equally important is prompt legislation to make provision for the maintenance of the government of 1872.

As the law appears now (Chapter 583, section 3 "As the law appears now (Chapter 58, section 3 of 1871), no autority exists to make appropriations until May next, leaving the first tour months of the year 1872 without any provision by which payments of necessary expenses for these months can be made."

I respectfully ask your immediate attention to those suggestions, and such early legislation with reference to them as may be necessary and proper.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

PROPHET OR MURDERER?

Brigham Young Surrenders to an Indictment for the Killing of Yates in Echo Canon.

COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL.

He is Allowed to Remain at His House Because They Have No Jail and "Remembering He is an Old Man."

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 2, 1872. Denuty United States Marshat A. S. Patrick, acting for Marshal M. F. Patrick, who is absent, was informed this morning that Brigham Young was in town. Together with Deputy Marshal Captain Isaac Evans he proceeded to the Zion House, where he was admitted. He found in a large ante-room a large number of leading mormons, to whom he was introduced; among them were the apostles Smith and Wells, a number of bishops, Jennings, Clawson and other prominent churcheien, together with Thomas Fitch and Major Hempstead, Brigham's counsel.

IN A FEW MOMENTS BRIGGAM APPEARED. He was introduced to Deputy Marshal Patrick, who informed him he had a warrant for his acrest, which he proceeded to read. It recites that Brig-ham Young, H. Stout, Daniel H. Wells, William A. Rickman and J. A. Young had been guilty of the murder of Richard Yates, in Echo Canon, November 15, 1857. Mr. Young was informed that he was under arrest and that Captain Evans, Dooney Marshal, must hold him in custody until arraigned before the Court. He said it was all right. He

DID NOT INTEND TO RUN AWAY. through mud, to give himself up. He proposed to stand trial, and cheerfully acquiesced in the statement of Marshal Patrick that his duty compelled him to keep him in custody, where he now is at his residence. It is understood that Brigham's precipitate flight was made on the advice of Fitch and against the wishes and protests of Hempstead, his counsel. More mature deliberation induced Brigham to return and surrender moself to the authorities. Joseph A. Young, eldest son of Brigham, who is conjointly indicted with Brigham and others, is said to have gone South with Brigham, but his whereabouts are not now known.

THE MARSHALS ARE LOOKING AFTER HIM. and he will be promptly arrested on his appear

and he will be promptly arrested on his appearance. If Brigham is balled Joseph A. Will undoubted surrender himself and be bailed also. At two o'clock this afternoon Brigham entered the Court, in charge of Depnity Marshal Patrick. Chief Justice McKean presided. The court room was densely crowded. If the court room was densely crowded, if oung was attreed in a long heavy overcost, covered with a green cloth cape, trimined with furs and with two large woollen mutifers about his neck, black kid gloves and black hat. He appeared in Good health, Presh and hosy, surrounded by the magnates of the Church. Major Hempstead announced the presence of Brigham Young, Sr., in charge of the United States Marshal, and asked that defendant be admitted to bail under the statute of 1789. That the defendant was oid, seventy-one years of age, and feeble, Imprisonment would jeopardize his health and, pernaps, life, a certificate of Dr. Anderson was read, which showed that defendant was in delicate health, and confinement would be dangerous. Motions to quasis were pending and chances of a long trial were great.

United States Attorney Bates acknowledged that

were great.
United States Attorney Bates acknowledged that under old laws bail was allowed, and cited the cases of Burr and Jeff Dayls, and as the sole representative of the United States government; he would person that any action that will bring the defendant to HIS VOLUSTARILY COMING

here was a consideration to be weighed. He alluded to the fact that the government, with all as richness and power, had no jail or place of confining prisoners. His age and health were a thing to be considered, and if ball must be fixed he would sug-

prisoners. His age and health were a thing to be considered, and it bail must be fixed he would suggest that it should be at \$500,000.

Mr. Fitch urged that the sum was very large, may precedented and monstrous. He referred to the bailing of Jefferson Davis for \$100,000, which was the highest ever asked. He opposed it and protested against it.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

After some deliberation Chief Justice McKean rendered his decision as follows:—
The government of the United States has no fall in this city for holding prisoners who are arrested on process issued from the United States courts. The Marshal is therefore required to exercise the discretion which the law vests in him. Sometimes such prisoners are kept at Camp Douglas, but the military commander of that post is not obliged to receive them. The detendant now at the bar is revorted to be the owner of several houses in this city. If he shall choose to put under the control of the Marshal some suitable building in which to be detained, it will be for the Marshal to decide whether or not to accept it. It is at the option of defendant to say whether he will or not make such offer and equally at option of Marshal to say whether he will accept it. In any event, whenever or however the defendant be detained, the Marshal will look to it that his every comfort be provided for. Remembering that

DETERDATE IS AN OLD MAN

will look to it that his every comfort be provided for. Remembering that

DEFECTION IS AN OLD MAN

I decline to admit the d. fendant to bail.

Mr. HEMOSTEAD said then he had nothing further to offer.

The decision was received in silence and the crowd quietly left the court room. Erignam Young was then

TAKEN TO HIS OWN HOUSE.

In his carriage, where he remains in charge of the

In his carriage, where he remains in charge of the United States Marshal.

An attempt to admit Stout, Kimball and others to bell was deterred. There was not much excitement, and the decision gives general satisfaction among the Gentiles. Blates, Basicia and Maxwell appeared for the government: Fign and dempstead for the

WASHINGTON.

THE SPANISH WAR CLOUD.

Departure of the Congress for Port au Prince with Sealed Orders---Spanish Defiance at Havana.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT WORK.

Sambo's Civil Rights—The Colored Folks and Senator Sumner.

A Spanish Insult to England Atoned-The Steamboat Law-Life-Saving Stations on the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1872. The United States Steamer Congress Sails for Port au Prince with Scaled Orders. Is To Bring Buck the Hornet.

As stated in these despatches some days ago, the steam frigate Congress, now under orders to relieve the Guerriere, on the European station, will all to Port au Prince, and there, by order of the government and at the request of the owners, take ossession of the alleged filibuster Hornet, which has been shut up for several months in that harbor by Spanish men-of-war. Captain Davenport, the nander of the Congress, who has been here for several days, left for New York last night with orders from the Navy Department, and it was expected that he would get to sea to-day. Strict secrecy has been preserved respecting the character of his instructions, even Rear Admiral Lee, who exercises chief command in the waters wherein the Congress is sailing, being unaware of their import. It is understood, however, that on reaching Port au Prince Captain Davenport will communicate with our Minister to Havil, Mr. Gassett, and deliver to him certain instructions prepared at the State Depariment, which direct the Amister to acquaint the Haytien Minister of Foreign Affairs that the govrument of the United States, recognizing the proma facie right of the Hornet to its protection on the strength of her flag and regular papers, intends to take possession of the vessel and remove her to New York; there, within its own jurisdic-tion, to libel her before an American tribunal for her asserted violation of American neutrality laws. This intention will also be made known to the Spanish representative at Port au Prince, and through him the haughty Dops of the blockading fleet will learn that any attempt at interference with the free passage of the Hornet to an American port will meet with such resentment as it was the fashion of our navy to accord before modern diplomacy had well nigh strangled us spirit. After putting an officer and draft of sailors aboard the Hornet, the Congress will escort her be sond the cruising grounds of the Spanish vessels, and then proceed to relieve the Guerriere. The orders to Captain Davenport and Minister Bassett are perhaps drawn with a little more pungency of expression than might otherwise have been used to meet an expected call from the Senate for copies of the papers. The administration has felt the sting of Mr. Sumner's reproach that this great government, absorbed in St. Domingo schemes, gave no support to the feeble black repub lie in defending from Spanish insult an American vessel seeking the friendly shelter of its ports.

Spanish Issult to the British Flag-Prompt

Apology.
Several months ago the English merchant vessel Berwick, in the harbor of Port au Prince, was boarded by the billest of the Spanish was steamer Churraes, and her captain subjected to indignities too serious to be torgotten. The English government at once demanded of Spain ample apology, which, according to official reports received here to-day, has been given. The commander of the Churraga has been ordered home, and the Spanish Consul, under whose direction the boarding was has been dismissed. The Haytien government now also makes a demand upon Spain for reparation of the insult offered the British vessel in her waters, and this too, it is anticipated in diplomatic circles, will be speedily forthcoming.

Our Squadron at Havana-Spanish Ceremony and Spanish Arrogance.

Private advices have been received here to-day from the United States vessels in the harbor of Havana by the families of some of the officers, happy as circumstances admit. A great deal of ceremonious courtesy has been shown to the offieers of the Kansas, Nipsic and Terror by the officials and leading residents of Havana, but these latter make but little effort to conceal the fact that the attentions are ceremonious and nothing more. The writers, indeed, have satisfied themselves that in the circles which give tone to public opinion there is not only actual ill-will towards the United States but a belief that the power to give effective expression to the Spanish hatred of Americans is a strong as the sentiment itself. The Habanos do not believe that the steady policy of the American government towards the Cuban insurrection resums from its adhesion to modern principles of non-intervention and neutrality, but is the offspring of its fears; that the sympathies of the people of the United States are larger than the ability of their government to give them a practical direction. From the tone of the correspondence it is certain that if the questions between Spain and the United States were left to the naval representatives of the two Powers at Havana neither would be long in finding their way to a sharp solution. But the ques tions are yet controlled by diplomacy, and the diplomatic relations of the two countries are still excel lent in their friendliness and cordiality.

Supplementary Civil Rights-Organization of Colored Citizens in Washington-Interview with Senator Summers.
The colored men of Washington are moving ac-

fively in the interest of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill now pending in the Senate. Meetings archeid nightly, attended by the leading colored men of the District. A committee of fifteen has been appointed, consisting of John F. Cook, District Register: Professor John M. Langston, John T. Johnson, District Treasurer; John A. Gray and James A. Handy, members of the District government; Henry Johnson, President of Board of Trustees of colored schools, and Dr. Chas. B. Purvis and others, whose duty it is to open correspondence with leading friends through the country and seep them in-formest as to the political course pursued by those vote for the position they now hold. In compliance with a resolution the committee called this afterknowledgments to him and through him to those Senators who have voted for supported this Civil Rights vill. Cook spoke for the committee, and stated that the colored people of Washington were desirous of showing their appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf by the Schator, and availed themselves of an opportunity to speak through their committee, representing 30,000 colored people, and, he added, they reflected the sentiment of aimost the entire colored people of the country. Mr. Cook closed by thanking the Schator for the interest manifested by him in seeing that equality before the law is conferred upon all men, irrespective of color or race.

The Senator replied that the visit was gratifying

to him in more than one respect, especially at this time, when he stood almost alone, without the hearty co-operation of those with whom he had acted for years. He was glad also that the colored men themseives are moving in the matter, for it has been asserted that they were not asking for that which as American citizens they are entitled to Some Senators, he said, are of the opinion that to make provisions for the coloren people, in order that they may be profer in limited rights,

is sufficient, but no equivalent is a substitute for equality. What he would have is equality before the law for all men, native or foreign, black or white, ome maintain that by conferring equality fore the law on the black man social equality is a necessity. Nothing, said the Senator, was furtherfrom the fact; social equality is a matter that regulates itself. No law can be made to compel a made to associate with others besides those whom self-interest, personal worth, intellectual or other attraction would induce him to form personal relations with The record made by the republican party for the past ten years is such that it cannot afford to be gencrous before it is just. While he was ready to extend the hand of reconciliation he was not prepared to clothe the men who attempted to desirog he government with full power to rule and withhold justice from those who imperilled their lives

the committee withdrew, expressing themselves pleased with the interview.

It is very evident that the colored people are earnest in this. With the skill in handling political machinery which they have acquired it is probable that Messrs. Alcorn, Hill, Robertson and other Senators from States in which the colored vote is a potential element will have reason to regret the course they have pursued on the but Mr. Sumner presents and champions. Efficiency of the Life-Saving Service Along

the New Jersey Const.

The efficiency of the life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey has been admirably tested during the past month, no less than seventy persons having been rescued by the service men with their ife-saving apparatus. On the 26th of December the Italian bark Villotine, from Genoa, laden with marble and bound for New York, went ashore at Square Beach, New Jersey, and during the heaviest surf her crew, consisting of titteen persons, were rescued and safely landed. The Secretary of the Treasury is especially gratified at the marked improvement manifested in this branch of the service, and ere long he expects to be able to extend its userulness gong Cape cod and along the coast of North Caro-

The Competitive System in Operation. One of the best practical clerks in the Cash recommended from the office for promotion, failed to pass the required competitive examination under the new regulations to-day. This is looked upon as a practical proof of the inefficiency of the competitive system to determine the value of cierks. The question now agitating the Examining Board is whether he is qualified to remain as a first class clerk. A large number of clerks were dismissed from the Pension Office to-day; among them were six ladies. Several were also reduced to lower class clarkships than those held. Arthur Baker, son of General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, was promoted from a first class to a second class clerk-hip in the same bureau.

The Fifth Anditorship. The Hon. Jacob Eta, of New Hampshire, lately appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, and who was expected to assume the duties of that office to-day, failed to put in an appearance. As it is known that he was at the Department during the day speculation is rife as to the cause of his non-appearance at his desk

Change at the Russian Embassy. The State Department has information that General Corioff, recently in temporary charge of the Russian Legation here, has, by order of his govern (ment, transferred that trust to Mr. Valerien Sher

kon, secretary of the Legation. Brath of a Prominent Rebel Officer. Colonel George W. Dent, a prominent lawyer and formerly adjutant general of the Confederate arms. of Tennessee, under Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Bragg, died at Alexandria, Va., this morning.

Brief Cubinet Meeting. all members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day. The session was brief.

Senator Barlan and the Bounty Claims. The Interior Department is authority for the statement that nothing appears on its records connecting or implicating Senator Harlan with any of the trauds charge i against J. W. Wright in the payment of Indian pension or bounty claims.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

Slope Filled by Quick Sand-Narrow Escape of Twelve Miners-A Moment of Peril-thun Heap on Fire-The Question of Wages.

Insecurity of land surface in this section has come to be regarded as a fixed institution, and "caveins" are of such frequent occurrence that they cease almost to attract attention, except where damage to the mine is followed by loss of life to the unfortunate miner. The past year has been exceedinging prolific in mining disasters of various kinds some attended with sacrifice of life and others indicting. more or less, injury upon the mines. The prevailing casualty has been the falling of roofs, and from that possession of a coal mine it now held by an exceedingly uncertain tenure; that top of the mineed territory exhibiting such disposition to drop down in the most unceremonious manner. this cance-shaped coal field has been visited by these accidents, the latest of which occurred a few days ago at Newport, about eleven miles south of this city; and it may be termed a miracle that the twelve miners at work at the time managed to

escape with their lives.

AT THE NEWPORT MINE
an investigation of the roof was being made with a view of altering the grade of the slope on one portion of the excavation. It was supposed that the mine was protected by the ordinary roof of stones but, as the engineer proceeded with his tests, it became more and more apparent that the coal was cropping out dangerously. All at once the hammer of one of the party crashed through the mere shell of slate, and it was made manifest that a large bed of quicktsand was overlying that part of the mine. reacherons material began to run through the breach in rapidly increasing quantity, and it was certain that a serious of saster could not be averted. The signal of danger was immediately

barely squeezing itimself through near the top of the slope, and even he was obliged to leave his boots benind, after a desperate effort to free nimself from them. A mule attached to a car was completely buried before the driver could release alm. The sand poured down until the slope was completely filled both ways, leaving a funnel-shape hole to the surface, about sixty feet across and as many deep. The damage to the mine must be very great.

Misfortune did not come alone to that particular colliery, Previous to the cave in allided to the

many deep. The damage to the mme must be very great.

Misfortune did not come alone to that particular colliery. Previous to the cave in alluded to the mass of clum or fine coal, which is a refuse product of the mine, took are from spontaneous combustion, and has been burning with increasing intensity for about ten days. There are thousands of tons of clura in the pile, and the prospect is that it may burn for a year or longer. It has attained such head-way that it threatens the breaker, and efforts are now making to avert that danger by removing the clum as fast as possible from between the building, and the ignited mass. Taken together, these casualties may be regarded as singular, even for the coal regions. It seems to be conceded now that there will be

NO SESPENSION OF WORK nor reduction of Wages in this section the present winter. Something over three months ago it was contemplated to cut down the men working for the witkesburre Coal and from Company, Charles Particle Wilkesburre Coal and from Company, Charles Particle Would be reduced on the 1st of January. Since then matters may have assumed a different phase. I hear nothing more about reduction, and it is probable that prices will remain as they are for the present. The companies in this county are most likely nearly a million tond behind their product up to this date last year, and they do not really care about opening a breach with the men just yet. The miners, too, are not ready for a renewal of hostilities. They have not quite recovered from the fearful struggie of last winter and spring, and it is doubtful if they would sirike even if the corporations crowled them down to eighty cents a car. The Workingwen's Union is hardly as strong as it w